# THE FARMER & GARDENER

## AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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**AMERICAN FARMER,**

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

***American Farmer Establishment.***

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1835.


EGYPTIAN OR SOLID STEM WHEAT.—A subscriber requests information where the seed of this variety can be had. Will any gentleman who has it, or who knows where it can be obtained, please to communicate the information to the editor.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CONFLAGRATIONS.—At least nineteen-twentieths of the fires that occur, particularly in winter, are caused *by depositing ashes in wooden vessels.* OBSERVER.

THE HORTICULTURAL REGISTER *and Gardener's Magazine*, No. 3, for March, has just reached us. We do not often take upon ourselves to recommend sources of information to our readers, but this work seems to us to deserve commendation in an extraordinary degree. We give one of its articles almost every week in our columns, but our readers may rely upon it there is more where these come from of equal excellence. Indeed we can hardly be content that any lady or gentleman who is fond of gardening should remain ignorant of the value of this work—and then it is so *cheap* —only $2 00 a year. Address George C. Barrett, the publisher, Boston, or the conductor of this paper.

*Extract from a letter to the Editor, by a Correspondent in Alabama.*

My object in keeping garden and field seeds, is to produce a taste for gardening, raising fruit, and bestowing some more attention to live stock;—but I do assure you that it is an arduous undertaking. Speak to some men here, whose income from their farms is from eight to twenty thousand dollars a year, about taking your paper, his answer nine times out of ten is,what good will "book farming" do me—I know enough, and those at the north can teach me nothing but what I already know. Poor fools! they have not yet entered the horn book of farming—but the time will soon come, when they will be done with their newspaper politics—throw aside such slang and trash, as now inundates our land, and hail them as their best friends who can show them any good in farming.

There is a large portion of the land in this country prairie—the stratum of which, a few inches below the surface, is lime, and a little clay. The surface is a composition of lime, clay, and vegetable matter—and from the destructive course pursued in cultivation, the fertilizing parts will become exhausted and leave a redundency of lime; sterility must necessarily follow. In fact, no land can remain productive long, when there is a crop taken from it every year, and no return made, as is the case in this country. Talk to a man about saving manure, unless it is for his "collard patch," and he would doubt your sanity; that is, those on prairie lands. It is time some who have not been so unfortunate as to be spoiled by this never-failing rich prairie land, began to know and feel the value of manure, of which cotton seed is the most frequently used, but it is said to be of short duration. Deep ploughing is but little known; such as is called deep ploughing in your section of country. The size of my sheet will not allow a detailed account of any particular agricultural operation, as pursued in this country, but which I will give you, as early as time will permit. I will here observe, however, that I am of opinion, that as a fertilizer of the soil, Cow Peas in the Southern States, will be nearly equal to Clover in the northern—sown broad cast and ploughed in lightly—suffered to remain until the peas begin to mature, and then turn them in with a large plough—put it down in small grain, and when gathered, repeat the pea dressing, and so continue as long as may be necessary.

RAISING CALVES.

Mr. L. Look, of Utica, gives in the Genesee Farmer, his experience in rearing calves. Instead of letting them run with the cows, he supplies them with a small quantity of milk, mixed with boiled potatoes and fine bran. When they are 3 or 4 months old, he feeds them with coarse bran, boiled potatoes, and warm water. With this food, he has been very successful.

HEAD DRESS.—In one of Miss Hannah More's letters, written in 1777, we find the following.

"The other night we had a great deal of company, eleven damsels, to say nothing of men. I protest, I hardly do them justice, when I pronounce that they had, among them, on their heads, an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides slopes, grass-plats, tulip beds, clumps of peonies, kitchen gardens, and green-houses." In a note it is observed that Garrick put an end to this incredible but fashionable folly, by appearing in the characters of Sir John Brute, dressed in female attire, with his cap decorated with a profusion of every sort of vegetables,—an immensely large carrot dependant from each side.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

The following is the "P. S." of a letter from one of our subscribers; and we should esteem it a favor if all those who have occasion to write to us, would add to the brief announcement that they "enclose $2,00 for the 5th volume of the Farmer," some statement, be it ever so brief, in relation to their practices on any of the various subjects to which the Farmer is devoted. By so doing, a vast amount of information might be obtained from all sections of the country, which could not but be highly useful.

"On the subject of harrowing in Clover Seed, in the spring, on winter wheat, I have for several years been in the practice of sowing my seed after the ground gets so hard as not to cut up by the tread of the team,—say the fore part of April in common years,—and then put on a common two horse harrow, and go once over. When the Clover is in its first leaf from the seed leaf, I sow on one bushel of plaster to the acre; and I have never lost a crop of Clover since adopting this practice. Last spring I sowed about four bushels of seed; and in consequence of very windy weather, could sow but a little while in the morning. I did not finish until the first week in May, yet at harvest my Clover covered the ground. If sowed and harrowed as above too early, and the season favorable for Clover, it sometimes gets so large before harvesting, that it is in the way of the scythe, or rather it cuts in with the wheat, which is a damage.

"As to the advantage or disadvantage to the wheat crop, I think it almost as beneficial as the first dressing of Indian corn."

☞The writer of the above is respectfully solicited to become a contributor to the pages of the Farmer.—*Ten. Farmer.*

*Ploughshares in men!*—There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing about 24 pounds.

# THE FARMER.

[From the Cultivator.]

In commencing the second volume of the Cultivator, and before the farming operations of the season have commenced, we are desirous of drawing the attention of our readers to some prominent objects of improvement in their farming operations. We know the distrust which farmers generally entertain to new practices in husbandry, and are fully apprized, that what we are about to offer forms already a part of the practice of many who will peruse our remarks. Yet if we should be instrumental in inducing a few, by adopting our suggestions, to improve the condition of their farms, and to render their labor more productive, our object will be effected, and we shall be satisfactorily compensation for our trouble. All we ask is, that our recommendations may have a fair trial, sufficient merely to enable the experimentor to judge of their utility, and on a scale that shall involve neither great labor nor expense. And we shall offer nothing which we have not ourselves tested, and believe beneficial. We will begin with

MANURES,

Which are the basis of all fertility in the soil, precisely in the same way that forage, grain and roots are the basis of fatness in our farm stock.—All animal and vegetable manures have once been plants, and are capable, by a natural process, of being converted into plants again. They should therefore be husbanded with care and applied with economy. Every crop taken from a field diminishes its fertility, by lessening the quantity of vegetable food in the soil. Unless, therefore, something in the form of manure is returned to the field, an annual deterioration will take place until absolute barrenness ensues. This fact needs no other illustration than is afforded by every bad managed farm. The object of the husbandman should be to INCREASE the fertility of his farm, because upon this materially depends the profits of his labor. To do this, we advise that cattle yards be made dishing, so as to collect the urine and liquids in the centre, and that these be kept well littered with straw, stalks, and the refuse vegetables of the farm, to take up and preserve these liquids, which are a valuable part of the manure:—That these yards be thoroughly cleaned in the spring, and, their contents, together with the manure from the stables and pig pen, applied to hoed crops, as corn, potatoes, beans, &c., before fermentation has progressed far;—that it be spread broadcast, ploughed in as fresh as possible, and the ground rolled or harrowed before planting.—Thus *all* the manure will be saved, the hoed crop greatly benefited by it, the weeds destroyed, and as much fertility left in the soil for the grain crop which is to follow, as the same manure would have afforded had it lain in the yard till after midsummer, and been then applied. But if manure *has* rotted, it may be applied to the turnip or small grain crop. In these cases it should not be buried deep, and may with advantage, at least on dry soils, be harrowed in with the seeds, where it serves frequently a beneficial purpose in protecting the young grain from the severity of winter.

DRAINING.

It is necessary, for the perfection of most crops, that they should enjoy all the benefit of our summer heats. When a soil is saturated with spring water, though water does not appear on the surface, the roots of the crop which grow upon it, penetrate the wet part, which may be supposed to possess a temperature never above 60 degrees. The crop consequently fails for want of the necessary heat in the soil. Decomposition of vegetable matter, the food of the crop, is also seriously retarded by this cold temperature. Stagnant waters are as unhealthy to cultivated crops as they are to animals. We have now in our mind an extensive inclined plane, which we examined last summer, of more than half a mile slope, embracing 70 to 80 acres, and possessing a rich soil, one-fifth of which was rendered unfit for tillage or the finer grasses, in consequence of springs which burst forth near the top of the plane, the waters of which passed down its whole extent, and principally in the soil, in gentle depressions or hollows. We are confident the evil here might be remedied at a slight expense, which would be remunerated in a single season, by draining. Grounds habitually wet, either from springs, or water stagnating in the soil, for want of declevity or drains to carry it off, will not produce good crops. Draining is an effectual cure for the evil. Open drains will alone answer to carry off surface water, and in situations where much water may occasionally pass. These should hardly ever be less than 3 feet broad at surface, and two feet deep; the sides sloping so as to leave the bottom 8 to 12 inches broad. A greater depth and breadth are often requisite.—Long experience has convinced us, that good drains, in the end, are always the cheapest drains; and that when they are well constructed, they constitute one of the most profitable improvements of the farm. But we consider under-drains, in soils which are habitually wet, cheaper, better and more profitable to the proprietor, either to carry off stagnant water from flat surfaces, or to arrest that proceeding from springs, than open drains. They are more efficient, because they generally lay deeper, and are not so liable to be choked up. They are more economical, because they seldom, if well made, require repairs, and do not waste any land. They are beneficial on all flat surfaces which have a retentive sub-soil, and upon all slopes rendered wet by springs. They are wanted wherever water, at midsummer, rests upon the subsoil, or saturates the soil, within the reach of the roots of cultivated crops. We do not here mean to discuss the principles, or describe the mode of draining, as we have published much upon this subject, and design to publish more, with such pictoral illustrations as shall serve to render the subject perfectly familiar to the readers of the Cultivator. A very simple means of determining whether a field is likely to be benefited by under-draining, is, in June or July, to dig a hole, like a post-hole, say two feet deep, and the presence of water at the bottom, and the height to which it rises, will at once decide whether the land is to be benefited, and to what extent, by under draining. Draining effectually is almost an untried experiment with us. We are not familiar with the process, and startle at the expense; yet if we compare the cost with the advantages which will accrue for a succession of years, we shall find the operation to be a very economical one.

N. B. Well drained grounds may be sown or planted ten to fifteen days earlier in spring than those which want draining, and the crops are much less liable to be injured by heavy rains.

CLOVER.

Will grow on pretty much all soils that have been laid dry by good drains. It is the basis of good farming, on all lands susceptible of alternate husbandry. Its benefits are threefold: it breaks, pulverizes and ameliorates the soil by its tap roots, and it furnishes a cheap food for plants as well as animals. A good clover lay is worth to a crop, by the food which it affords, as much as five tons of manure to the acre. To ensure a good lay, at least ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, and the ground well rolled. Its value, as food for plants, depends more upon the quantity of roots than upon the luxuriance of the stems, though the abundance of the latter will depend in a great measure upon the number of the former. To obtain the full value of this plant, we must cultivate it as a food for our *crops*, as well as our cattle; and in this case we should use it as such the first or second year, before it has run out.—There is economy in always sowing clover with small grains, though it is to be ploughed in the same or the next season. Ten pounds of seed costs upon an average one dollar—the labor of sowing is comparatively nothing. Its value to the next crop cannot be less than quadruple that sum, to say nothing of the feed it may afford, or its mechanical amelioration of the soil. We cannot avoid again urging a trial of the method of making clover hay *in cocks*, as we have heretofore recommended, notwithstanding the rebuke we have had upon this head from our esteemed friend and correspondent, Mr. Perkins. We have followed the practice twelve or fifteen years, and hence speak from experience, and with confidence, of its manifest advantages over the common method of spreading from the swath. Put it into small cocks, with a fork, from the swath, as soon as it is freed from external moisture, or well wilted, and then leave it to cure. An hour or two exposure to the sun, previous to its being carted from the field, is all the further care it will require. This mode saves labor, prevents injury from rain, and secures the hay in the best possible condition.

INDIAN CORN.

There is no crop which habit has rendered more indispensable to the wants of our families and our farms than this. The late John Taylor, of Virginia, termed it our "meat, meal and manure." Holding this high rank in our farm economy, it is a subject of moment to adopt the best mode of culture. As many districts are shy in producing wheat, and as this crop is seriously threatened by the new (to us) wheat insect, it becomes more a matter of solicitude to render our corn crops productive. But as this grain demands more labor in its culture than other grain crops, so it is more important, on the score of profit, that it should be well managed: for if thirty bushels an acre, be considered only a remuneration for the labor bestowed on the crop—all that the pro-

duct falls short of this must be a loss—and all that it exceeds, a net gain to the cultivator. The first consideration in regard to the corn crop, is to give it a dry mellow soil; the second, that this soil be rich, fat or fertile; and the third, that the seed be timely put in and the crop well taken care of.—Neither wet grounds, nor stiff clays, nor poor grounds, will repay, by their product, the labor required on a crop of corn. He who has no other lands but these, should not attempt to raise it as a field crop. He had better bestow his labor upon other objects, and buy his corn. We think the best preparation for corn is a clover lay, well covered with long manure from the barn-yard, well ploughed--and well harrowed. It is better to give sixty loads of dung to three acres than to ten, upon the ordinary lands of our neighborhood. The difference in product will not make up for the difference in labor. Corn can hardly be dunged too high. What we have to recommend, that is not common in the culture of this crop, is,—that double the usual quantity of seed be applied,—the number of plants to be reduced at the weeding—in order to ensure three or four stalks in each hill;—that the roots be not broken, nor the manure thrown to the surface, by the plough, but that the harrow and cultivator be substituted for it, which will sufficiently mellow the surface and destroy weeds; and that the hills be but slightly earthed. By ploughing and hilling we conceive the manure is wasted, the roots broken and bruised, and limited in their range for food, the crop more exposed to injury from drought, and the labor increased.

If the fodder which the stalks and shucks afford is an object to the farmer, as they certainly will be when their advantages are appreciated, the securing these in good condition is a matter of importance. To effect this, as well as to secure the crop from the effects of early autumnal frosts, we recommend the practice we have long and satisfactorily followed, of cutting the crop at the ground as soon as the corn is glazed, or the surface of the kernels has become hard, and of immediately setting it up in stocks to ripen and cure. This we have always been enabled to do early in September, and once in the last week in August. The quality of the grain is not impaired, nor the quantity, in our opinion, diminished, by this mode of management, while the fodder is greatly increased, and its quality much improved. We refer the reader, for a corroboration of the correctness of our views upon this subject, to the article in to-day's Cultivator, signed Agricola, which we copy from the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.

### PRUNING FRUITT TREES.

We deprecate the old practice of trimming fruit trees in autumn, winter or spring. Vegetation being dormant, the tree can make no speedy effort to cover the wounds inflicted by the knife and saw. These wounds, exposed to searching winds, and a scorching sun, become diseases, and often bring on premature decay. Besides, an attentive observer must have noticed, that whenever pruning is performed in the spring, three shoots are often thrown out where one has been cut away, so that the very evil which it is intended to remedy, a redundancy of useless spray, is increased rather than diminished. If pruning is performed in summer, after the first growth, say in the first fifteen days in July, or the last seven in June, the tree then abounds in elaborated sap, the wounds are speedily healed, and amply protected, by the foliage, from the malign influence of the sun and winds. We have remarked in successive years, and the fact is noticed by others, that when a tree is pruned in summer, there are very seldom any sprouts seen to shoot from the parts where the knife and saw have been employed. If the reader will try the experiment of summer pruning upon a few trees, we have little doubt he will agree with us, that it has a decided preference over that performed in any other season. The grand error of our farmers consists in not pruning at all, or only at long intervals, when it becomes necessary to take out large limbs, and in doing this, the axe is too often employed, which mangles the trees so badly that they seldom fully recover from it. Pruning should be performed annually, while the limbs to be taken off, and the spray, are small. The operation is then trifling and safe, and the wounds speedily heal. We want no better evidence of a slovenly farmer, than to see his fruit trees so enveloped with succors as to render it doubtful which is the parent—a case which, bating a little fiction, is often witnessed by the traveller.

### ROOT CULTURE,

Presents many advantages to the stock farmer. Roots are less exhausting to the soil than grain; they are admirably fitted to form a part of a course of crops; are very beneficial in pulverizing the soil; afford abundance of food for farm stock; may be substituted for grain; and serve to augment and improve the valuable product of the cattle yard. An acre of ground, under good culture, will produce, on a fair average, twenty tons of Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips or potatoes. Supposing a lean animal to consume one bushel a day, and a fattening animal two bushels, the produce of an acre will then subsist three lean bullocks 110 days, nearly the period of our winter, and three fatting ones 55 days.—We merely assume these as reasonable data, and ask, if the result does not prove the profitableness of their culture. But we are not permitted to doubt upon this subject, if we credit the testimony of those who have tried them, and whose continuance in the culture is the best proof of their value. Roots enter largely into the system of Flemish husbandry, which has been extolled as inferior to none other, and in many parts of Great Britian, turnips are considered the basis of profitable farming. In our country, root culture is winning its way to notice and to favor. Few who have managed it judiciously have been willing to relinquish it; while others are annually commencing it. The great obstacles to the more rapid extension of the culture among us, is the want of experience, the want of proper implements, as drill barrows, cultivators, &c., and the labor of securing the crop in winter. The apparent magnitude of these obstacles is daily diminishing, and we shall ere long discover, that root crops may be cultivated, and secured for winter use, as easily as other farm crops. We have had very little experience in cultivating carrots, parsnips or mangel wurtzel as field crops; but the Swedish turnip has been a favorite crop for some years; and we can truly say, it has been one of the most sure and profitable that we have taken from our grounds.

### CARROTS AS A FIELD CROP.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture by its "committee on vegetable and grain crops," recently awarded to Mr. John Moorehead of Marshfield in the County of Plymouth, the premium offered on Carrots, for his fine crop of 645 bushels of 56 lbs. each, on one acre and three rods, being about 688 bushels on an acre, $20.

Mr. Moorehead gives the following particulars concerning his carrot culture and crop, which we copy from the New England Farmer:

1. The land was planted in corn in 1833, and was in good heart. 2. It has been used as a pasture for more than thirty years; one half of it was planted without any manure, the other half with a mixture of kelp and common barn yard manure; the product was forty bushels or over; it was *hoed* in the usual way three times, besides twice ploughing. 3. In the latter part of the winter of 1833, and the first part of the winter of 1834, there was carted seventy three loads of kelp from the sea shore, besides two loads of barn yard manure, making in the whole seventy-five loads for one horse; the loads were about one half as much as a three cattle team would draw; the distance about one mile; the kelp was laid in small heaps, three to each load, upon a piece of land containing one acre and three rods. 4. The quantity of seed used was a small fraction over three pounds. 5. In the beginning of April the old corn roots were dug up, the kelp spread, and the land ploughed; it was then hoed across the furrows, as it was not loose enough to receive the seed. Besides, there were some small stones and brier roots taken out. It was harrowed three times with a one horse harrow, then raked, which completed the preparation for sowing. The seed was sown from the 14th to 19th of April. First time of hoeing from 29th of May to 3d of June; second time from the 20th to 28th of June; third time from the 19th to the 29th of July.

The seed was sowed in rows thirteen inches apart, and after sowing was rolled with a light roller by hand.

Amount of labor:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drawing kelp from the beach, | $25 00 |
| Drawing out the corn roots and taking them off, | 1 00 |
| Ploughing the land | 2 00 |
| Hoeing across the furrows and taking out small stones, | 5 00 |
| Harrowing and raking it over, | 2 00 |
| Sowing the seed and rolling, | 6 00 |
| First hoeing, | 6 00 |
| Second hoeing, weeding and throwing out, | 10 00 |
| Third hoeing and weeding, | 8 00 |
| Harvesting and measuring the whole crop, | 25 00 |
| Carrot seed, | 3 00 |
| Total, | $93 00 |

Began to harvest Carrots Oct. 26, and finished Nov. 8. The Carrots were first dug up and laid in rows to dry, then carted to a piece of green sward, separated from the tops and dirt, carefully measured and some of them weighed. The whole amount of Carrots was six hundred and forty-five bushels, containing fifty-six lbs. and upwards.

## THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]

We invite the attention of our readers, to the article in this number, from that valuable work the Farmers' Register, on the raising and fattening of Hogs. It will be found to contain some humorous sarcasms, on the absurd mode adopted in Virginia, and with little alteration, too generally practised in this country, of rearing this valuable animal, a mode which tho' adopted for its supposed economy, is in truth, perhaps the most wasteful, the most extravagant, and the most unprofitable ever yet devised. The actual loss annually sustained in Tennessee, from the manner in which hogs are generally reared and fattened, is immense, and would, could it be ascertained with precision, astonish those by whom it is resorted to, under the erroneous impression, that it is recommended by its economy.—We should hazard little by asserting, that by a more humane and judicious mode of rearing hogs, double the quantity of pork could be annually raised from the food now expended in raising the half, and that pork too, of far superior quality. To raise hogs with profit, except in a few situations, possessing peculiar advantages, situations now rarely to be met with, two rules must be observed. First—to feed the sows in such a manner as to enable them to keep the pigs fat until weaned. Secondly, never to suffer them to become poor after they are weaned. By observing these rules, especially with the aid of clover, it will be easy to make a hog at from twelve to eighteen months weigh double, if not thrice as much, as many now do at two and three years old, and with no greater quantity of grain than is now often expended in rearing and fattening the latter. The suggestions of the writer of the article alluded to, are well worthy the attention of all who wish to convert their corn into pork with profit. The absurd selfish notion, that whatever a hog picks up in the woods, or in his neighbor's fields, is so much clear gain to his owner, ought long since to have been banished, by the notorious fact, that many hogs thus raised, after being fatted, will not at a reasonable price, sell for as much as the corn cost, consumed by them. Whereas, one judiciously raised, will sell for double the price of the grain expended in rearing and fatting him. If any one doubts the truth of this assertion we only ask him to make the experiment on two litters of pigs, keeping an accurate account of the food consumed, and of the price of the pork yielded by each, and his doubts will be speedily removed.

To keep stock of any description, in a state of almost constant starvation, is cruel and immoral, and it will, on a fair experiment, be found, that in this instance, as well as in every other, Providence has so connected the duty and interest of man, that he cannot violate the former but at the expense of the latter. Were this great truth well understood and well considered, it would produce many valuable improvements in Agriculture, it would save the innocent and helpless domestic animals from a dreadful mass of suffering, and it would save the earth, from the impoverishment, by which posterity are subjected to oppressive labors and hardships for its renovation, which an enlightened regard to their own true interests, on the part of their ancestors, would have rendered wholly unnecessary. As the rearing of hogs ought probably, in the present state of East Tennessee, to form a prominent item, of her agricultural pursuits, we propose from time to time, presenting to our readers the most valuable articles on the subject, which may be within our reach, and we earnestly request those who may have made any valuable experiments, to furnish us with a detailed account of them, and of their results. Our own experience authorises us confidently to assure our readers, that regular salting is no less beneficial to hogs than to other stock, and that to spread the salt on ashes in the salt trough, is a mode well calculated to preserve the health of the animals.

[From the Farmers' Register.]

ANOTHER WAY OF FATTENING HOGS.

It has been often said of the Dutch farmers in the State of New York and of the German farmers of Pennsylvania, that in many very important branches of their business, they indolently follow, from generation to generation, those imperfect customs and ways of their forefathers, which grew out of that rude state of things, belonging to the settlement of an interminable wilderness, and which were adopted from the necessity of the case. I think the extraordinary manner in which hogs are permitted to run at large in Virginia, is as strong an instance of veneration for ancient customs, as can be produced in the more Northerly States. Certainly as far as that laudable feeling has any thing to do with the matter, the ancient dominion maintains its reputation well, for the observation is not united to particular localities, but appears to apply to every part of the State, east of the mountains.

The custom of letting sows pig in the woods, and then suffering them to get a precarious living there for the next twenty months, grew out of the necessity of the thing, when the first settlements were made. The planters in those times had constantly to provide against dangers which even menaced their lives. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the sort of management and economy of means which are so successfully practised in our days, could be carried by such men into the details of their farming affairs.—They were too much engrosed with *keeping the country* for their posterity. Bacon, however, they could not well do without, and it was the least disadvantageous way to procure it, to let the hogs run at large, and feed upon the mast, which sometimes, but not every year, is very plentiful. Yet even this advantage was purchased very dearly. If we look back to the various legislative enactments on the subject of these animals, we can form to ourselves some idea—far short of the truth I imagine—of the anxiety, the trouble, the loss of time and temper, the quarrels, the occasional loss of life, which produced these enactments. In the Statutes at Large, it appears, in 1632, only twenty-six years after the first settlement of Virginia, no man was allowed to kill a hog except on his own plantation. This enactment no doubt was suggested by the misunderstanding of the planters. In 1642, any man killing hogs on his own land, was obliged to call in two witnesses to ascertain that the hogs were unmarked. Any man convicted of killing a tame hog, not his own, was to "suffer as a felon."—This punishment was afterwards commuted to a fine to be paid to the owner of the hog of one thousand pounds of tobacco, and another thousand pounds to the informer. In case of inability to pay, the offender was to *serve* the owner of the hog one year and the informer another year. Any person bringing home a hog or hogs without ears, was to be proceeded against *as a hog stealer*.* In 1674, the Indians were ordered to put such a mark on their hogs, as the county courts should direct; and that Indian proof was in future to be good against Indians, to convict them on the act against hog stealing. In 1679, these laws not being sufficient, it was enacted that any one taken a third time stealing hogs, should be tried by the laws of England, as in case of felony.

We are now almost in the middle of the nineteenth century; every man who has got a home can live under his own vine and fig-tree secure in his possessions, fearing no violence, and not under the necessity of intending any to others; still the sows pig in the woods, still the unhappy shoats that have survived one winter, are running, three quarters legged, up and down the woods hunting and screaming for the mast that did not happen to grow this year; some with their ears notched on one side, some on both, some a quarter clipped off, some half, some without ears as if they had stood in the pillory. Then comes November, that hog trotting month, to the small farmer.

"Have you seen my old white sow?"

"I can't say I have."

"Well, they telled me she was seen at your place about harvest time."

"Why there was a strange sow rooting in my sweet potatoes in August; what marks had she?"

"Her left ear rotted off last winter, and she had a considerable gash in the right one."

"Ah, I guess that was not your sow then, for this had lost both her ears, and had seven shoats, mighty bad varmint all of them for squeezing through the rails."

"Well then that *was* my sow, for when she lost her left ear, she looked so much like Jim Carpenter's, that I cut 'tother ear off too in March last, when she had six good shoats and a runt with her."

"Well I don't know where she is, I know nothing about your hogs. Here Paul," (calling his black man,) "have you seen Mr. Smith's hogs?"

"No masser, I nebber see him since we turn him out of 'tatoe patch.' "

Now Paul being a leading man in the church Mr. Smith had nothing left for it but to believe

*In 1666, it was enacted that if any Indian crossed the bounds of Henrico county, after notice given of the establishing of the bounds, "it shall be lawful for any Englishman to kill such Indian or Indians so transgressing." Thus an Indian looking for his hogs over those bounds, might be killed according to law. This law was not passed in relation to hogs, but private murders committed on the English.

him; and as soon as his master went to the house, having a high opinion of Paul's stock of veracity, he tho't he would purchase some of him, and taking him to the edge of the woods, he said, "Paul, I'll believe what you say, and here's a quarter if you will tell me the truth. Where's the hogs now? I'll never say you told me."

"Well den massa, de fac is, de sow and de runt is in the old field by de branch at Mr. Jinkins'. I seed 'em day before yesterday. But where de oder shotes is, dat is, umpossummel to tell."

"Will you help me to drive 'em home?"

"It an't not possummel to drive neider of 'em dat is de fac masser—for de runt hav lost bote de fore feet, and old sow have he leg broke."

"Well now who the devil has dont this?"

"I think he is possummel masser, somebody fire buck shot at 'em. Old sow masser and all de shotes was so mischievous, and thin, and so hungry e e is no fence to stand 'em. By golly, I neber see de like, he turn him on his side, and squeeze him through de fence jis as a par tongs."

"You're an infernal set of devils as ever lived. I was told that you and your master had shot three of the shoats, and had sold their carcasses to a waggoner that was going along.—But I'll serve you all properly for this."

This is no sketch from fancy, but a relation of what occurred between neighbors this fall, and part of the dialogue took place in presence of the writer of this paper.

Then the planter with his large family of negroes to sustain. He, to be sure, gives his shoat something to eat the first winter; but it is wastefully done. Corn is thrown to them in the ear, and most of it is swallowed uncracked, and is never digested. Many of them, however, are kept alive, and though thin enough, they count for hogs. It would be bad policy to turn them into the woods in good order. The negroes are very apt to take a severe tithe of them. But what trouble, what loss has the planter to encounter, before his pork is killed, and then what sort of hogs does he put up for bacon?—Miserable things, weighing 120 to 140 pounds. How long does his raised bacon last. How many hundred of dollars have too many of the large planters to pay for purchased bacon to keep his gangs with? Is it not possible for him to raise his own bacon, and save all this money? Is it not a reproach that all this should be so in a country where the soil and the climate are so favorable to the production of Indian corn, that it may be considered the staple commodity, from which another great staple might be made for exportation—pork.

Although what is now about to be stated, may be considered by some readers as a gasconade, the writer will notwithstanding close this paper by communicating *another way of fattening hogs*, which any one can imitate, and every one can succeed in if he chooses to try the experiment. He is not going to suppose an experiment, he is going to narrate a method he has often seen practised, and often witnessed the success of. It must be remarked that the breed of hogs and cows necessary to the success of this process, is not that which offends the eye of every man accustomed to good stock and of which too much is seen in Virginia.—The hogs may be of that mixture of the Chinese and grass breed, so abundantly found in the State of New York; and the cows must not be starved, neglected animals, hardly alive when the spring opens, and of which it takes seven to give six quarts of milk. There are good cows in Virginia, and they only require to be kept up in hard weather, and well kept through the year, to keep their owners. Such cows ought to give twelve quarts of milk a day each.

No hog should run loose, the styes should be convenient, warm and easy to clean out. Only one sow in a stye large enough to contain eight or nine well grown animals. It should be contrived that the sows pig about the time the calves are taken from their mothers, or not later at any rate than the cows calve. Every sow about to pig must be well fed three times a day, with coarse meal, potatoes, garbage, &c. mixed up in the swine tub: they will then have plenty of milk for their pigs. Have your inferior and other grain, such as corn and rye, ground coarsely in sufficient quantities, and put into one or more hogsheads mixed with water, and stirred well; if it is a little sour the better. As soon as your pigs begin to grow and drink at the trough, give them a little of this mush mixed with new milk, and increase the quantity as they grow, until you give them every day as much as they seem to require. To be able to do this, you must have three or four spare cows, the whole of whose milk for the first ten weeks may be given to the pigs. When the sow finds the pigs strong and troublesome, she will fight them off; it is best then to take her off and put the sows in a stye by themselves. If you wish to fatten them and change your sows, or breed the next year from favorite sow pigs, feed them out of the hogshead. Swine fatten much faster in warm weather, and do not eat much when they are taking on fat. A shoat sow, one of those deep bodied and short legged animals, will raise, if well fed, eight pigs. Pigs thus treated, which have been pigged about the 25th of March, will at Christmas, when at nine months old, average four hundred pounds weight each; and pork of this kind will fetch the very best price to put up for mess pork, perhaps double what you have to pay for such, as it may be preferred to consume on the plantation. The writer of this paper repeats that he has seen this done for many years in succession: once he saw a lot of pigs average four hundred and ten pounds. Let the planters think of this, and some of them try the experiment fairly for one year, and publish the result. And let them not forget the real pleasure they feel at seeing business properly done, at observing fine animals daily prospering with a promise of sure reward Let them not forget how much anxiety and trouble they have saved, how much destruction of crops and fence mending they have prevented. Neither let them forget what an advantage this system of pork feeding may prove to Virginia. Let something be done for the sake of the country: there would be some patriotism in an experiment of this kind, better than a good deal of that Roman patriotism, sometimes talked of in the newspapers; at least it is my opinion, and I am of Roman descent, as my signature will show.

MARK-US, PORK-US, BRUT-US.

## THE GARDENER.

[From Cobb's Silk Manual.]

### CULTUE OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

*Manner of multiplying Mulberry Trees by cuttings.*

The soil chosen to receive the slips of the mulberry tree should be prepared much in the same way as has been described for the seed. The cuttings of the mulberry are to be planted in the same manner as the cuttings of the vine; that is, by making furrows by a line at the distance of six feet from one to the other, and by crossing them by furrows at the same distance, in order to form squares. A two-year old branch of a mulberry tree, having wood of four or five years at one end, must be selected, and the extremity of the old wood must be interred to the depth of about ten inches. The branches chosen from the white mulberry must be taken off in the spring at the first rising of the sap. Two or three incisions must be made in the joints or knots of the old wood, because this operation will facilitate the shooting of the roots, which always put forth from the joints of the old wood. The cuttings must then be covered with a well manured and friable earth, and the end of the branch which rises from the soil must be cut off at the third bud from the surface. If rains should not frequently occur after the plantation is finished, it would be necessary to water the plants often. The multiplication of mulberry trees by means of cuttings, is said to have the important advantage of two years in advance over the establishment of a nursery by means of seed, in Europe.

*By Layers.*

To make layers, is to force a branch or a shoot of a tree or of a shrub to become itself a tree or a shrub, by putting a branch or a shoot into the ground without separating it from the parent tree. The spring is the most suitable season for this operation. The shoots which arise at the foot of a tree, the youngest smooth branches found about the lower part of the mulberry, any other branches that are long and supple enough to be secured in the ground, and lastly, the shoots of a young tree whose trunk is not high, and which may be laid easily, may be used. If there arise some vigorous shoots at the foot of a mulberry tree, a hole must be dug six or eight inches deep near each shoot, into which the shoot must be laid without twisting it or separating it from the tree. It is then to be secured in its place with crotchets of wood, and covered with good mould, which must be pressed over it, and the end of the shoot which rises above the ground must be cut off above the second bud. It will be further necessary to place by the side of the layer a stake to mark the place and prevent its being trodden. It must likewise be watered immediately after the operation, and as often afterwards as may be necessary to maintain about it a proper state of moisture.

The young and smooth twigs among the branches of the mulberry may be passed through a basket or vase perforated at the bottom and filled with earth well manured. The twig must be cut off four or five inches above the vase or basket,

and the mould kept in a due state of moisture by frequent waterings.

When a mulberry tree is well spread, and the boughs nearest the ground have not been lopped, some of the branches at the distance of six feet from each other may be bent down and secured in the ground, so that the ends shall not rise more than six or eight inches above the surface.

All the layers made in these diffent ways may be separated from the parent tree in the autumn of the second year. They may be cut off four inches from the parent trunk, be taken up carefully with their roots and small fibres, and placed in the nursery, or permanently established in an orchard. In the nursery they may be set at the distance of six feet from each other, and in the following year, by heading them down, four or five layers may be made from each. By these means one hundred trees may be increased in four years to eighteen hundred; for the parent trees, after the layers are separated from them, being replaced in a straight position, secured to a prop, manured, and watered, generally retrieve their strength, and make productive trees.

*Transplanting for Hedges.*

After standing in the nursery a suitable time, the trees may be transplanted for making hedges. I prefer transplanting in the spring. Great care should be taken to preserve the very fine roots.—If hedges for fences be wanted, the young trees may be taken from the seedlings of the last year. The white mulberry forms an excellent live fence, and when once established is probably the most permanent of any other. Cattle must not be allowed free access to the hedge while young, as they would destroy it altogether; but after it has become a good fence they may approach it with advantage. The more it is broken and lacerated by cattle, the more impenetrable it will become; as for every branch broken, a half dozen shoots will immediately start out, till the bush forms a perfect bramble. This mode is therefore recommended as accomplishing three important objects; supplying food for silk worms; keeping the trees low, that the leaves may be gathered from the ground by children, and furnishing a good and almost never ending fence. In transplanting young trees for hedges, they should not be pruned; but the second year, or at least the third, the tops should be cut off, and the side branches trained laterally with the hedge by interweaving them.

*Setting out standard Trees.*

It is an axiom in rural economy, that the greater the disbursement in improving the land, the greater will be the proportional income. The land where the trees are to be set, will be much better for the purpose, if ploughed, harrowed and manured. The trees may be three years old if taken from a rich soil, or four if from a poor soil; they should be from four to eight feet in height, and at least an inch in diameter. The holes should be dug at about the same distance from each other as for setting apple trees, and be made eighteen inches deep and three or four feet in diameter. The bottoms of these holes may be covered with a few inches of fresh mould. The young tree should be placed in its proper range, ascertained by a stake at each extremity of the line, and it should be held there till its roots are well covered with friable and well manured earth, free from stones, and must be well trodden down, and watered, if necessary; a small cavity round the stem to retain the rain is very proper. Two or three dressings a year with a hoe, and manuring occasionally, may be of essential advantage.

*Grafting and Budding.*

In grafting it is essential to adapt the bark of the scion at its extremity to the bark of the stock, and to place the scion on the northerly side, in order that it may be less exposed to be withered and dried by the sun. Budding should be performed with the same care as in other fruit trees, in order to insure success. But these and many of the modes of improving and propagating the mulberry, which have been resorted to in Europe, will be unnecessary in this country. With us, land is so cheap and labour so high, that the easy and convenient mode of propagating by seed will be chiefly resorted to, and no essential permanent advantage will result to us from grafting or budding, except in propagating the rare varieties.

*Pruning.*

The imperfections in the form and growth of the trees may be remedied by a judicious pruning, once in two or three years; and with regard to that, the good sense of every cultivator will direct him how to form a tree the most beautiful, as well as the most productive. June is the best season for doing this, and the young branches that are taken off will afford their leaves for the worms.*

*Growth of the Mulberry Tree.*

Standard trees, when once well rooted, will thrive in any soil that is not too wet; the gigantic size to which the wild native mulberry attains in the western country, and numerous examples of large and thrifty trees in the Atlantic states, furnish abundant evidence of this. The mulberry tree attains to very great age, and no other tree of equal growth and beauty resists so well the influences of the sea atmosphere. Two or three grand specimens of this beautiful tree, says Mr. Phillips, standing on the most exposed situation of the northeast coast of England, not only defy the enemy, but delight in their situation: throwing out their noble limbs in all directions, and assuming a foliage rich, full, and tufted to its topmost boughs: one of them is of the greatest magnitude, though some of its vast limbs have been torn from it; it is still in vigour, and in point of richness of effect, the oak itself is scarcely superior. They are abundantly prolific. The red, or as it is more commonly called, the purple mulberry, is considered as the only species indigenous in this country. The northern extremity of Lake Champlain is, according to Michaux, its most northern limit. It is found in all the states of the Union, south and west, and Dr. James found it as far west as the river Canadian.

Every thing is useful in the mulberry tree. Its leaves are valuable in the silk which they produce by nourishing the silk worm; its fruit is excellent for poultry, and the wood is useful for the joiner and for fuel. The mulberry tree may also serve as an ornament to our gardens and streets, very different from the Lombard poplar, which harbours a loathsome insect, or the elm, or the ash, which are barren and do not afford so thick a shade; and as this tree is always handsome and useful, the Author of nature has been pleased to add cleanliness, as on account of the acrid bitterness of its sap but few insects will harbour upon it.

The first mulberry tree that was planted in France was near Montelimart, and nearly three centuries after (in 1802) the original tree was still in existence.

In England it was first planted in the year 1548; Mr. Phillips saw at Sion House the original trees. He found their interior so decayed, that the timber crumbled on being touched; the propped branches were nevertheless so well nourished, that the fruit and foliage were not inferior to those of the youngest trees. Of the plantations formed during the reign of James I. many venerable remains are still seen in England. Mr. Phillips found a black mulberry tree in a garden adjoining Greenwich Park, which is supposed to be one of the oldest in England. "It throws out," says Mr. P., "ten large branches so near the earth, that it has the appearance of half a score of large trees rather than one, and notwithstanding many of the projecting branches have been sawed off, it completely covers a circumference of one hundred and fifty feet; and although the elder trees have fixed their abode in some parts of the trunk, and other parts are covered with ivy, it continues to give shoots as vigorous as the youngest tree, and produces the finest mulberries in England. It is a regular bearer, and the gardener assured me that he gathered more than eighty quarts per day during the season.

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[From the Horticultural Register.]

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

Early Peas may be sown or planted as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. Be sure to plant an early sort, if you wish for an early crop, and after the ground has acquired a temperature favorable to vegetation, you will do well to sow once a fortnight from this time to about the first of July. One pint of the small early kinds will sow a row of twenty yards; for the larger sorts, or main crops, the same quantity will sow a row of thirty-three yards. Drills for the small sorts one inch and an half deep; two feet and a half or three feet apart, and along the drill about three peas in the space of an inch. A loose and warm soil, with a little decomposed vegetable matter, and but little or no stable manure, are best for peas. Lettuce may be sowed as soon as practicable between vacant rows, intended for other plants, or it may be grown by itself in beds. A quarter of an ounce is seed enough for a bed four feet by

* For taking off the small branches of larger trees which could not be reached by hand, I saw an ingenious contrivance at Baltimore by G. B. Smith, Esq. It was nothing more than a pair of pruning shears attached by one of the handles to a ten foot pole, which is held in one hand, and operated upon by means of a cord passing through a pulley, and attached to the other handle, with the other hand; by this simple contrivance the twigs and branches were taken off with ease, and so smoothly as not to lacerate the bark or injure the appearance of the tree.

ten. As soon as the weather is mild enough you may transplant such cabbage plants as were sown in autumn, or in hot beds. Also sow seeds of every kind of cabbage, which you intend to cultivate. If you wish to produce early cabbages, you may cut sprouts from stumps, or stalks, preserved in a celler, through the winter, as soon as such sprouts have grown to a length fit for cutting. Take with each a small slice of the stalk, about two inches long; and as soon as the season will permit plant them in a garden, and with the usual care they will give you early cabbages. You may also select from your cellar the best cabbages with heads, and set them in some proper place to stand for seed. Attend to your beds of asparagus, dress the old beds, and make new ones if wanted. If the seeds are sown to transplant, you will need about a quart for a bed four and a half feet wide by six feet in length. If sown to remain, for a bed four and a half feet wide by thirty feet in length, one pint is about the proper quantity. Sow the garden cress as follows: Having chosen a fine mellow soil to receive the seed, dig the surface, rake it, and put in the seed, very thickly, in small flat, shallow drills, four, five or six inches asunder, and cover very lightly. Mustard, also, whether white or black may now or soon be sown either for seed or for salad. Sow moderately thick, either in drills from six to twelve inches asunder, or broad cast, and rake or harrow in the seed. Sow parsnips, "for a bed five feet by twenty, the plants to remain thinned to eight inches distance, half an ounce of seed is the usual proportion." Carrots may also be sown towards the end of the month, thin in drills from eight to ten inches apart.

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[From the same.]

REMARKS ON RAISING NEW VARIETIES OE PINKS.

Being unaccustomed to write for the press, a very plain statement only can be expected, but it may be depended on as the result of long experience.

The effects of impregnation, or in other words of assisting nature in improving and diversifying the common pink, Dianthus caryophyllus may appear to some a work of great labor and minuteness. In the case of fruits, it requires many years before the effcts of impregnation can be ascertained; but with the pinks it does not require more than two years before a splendid collection may be obtained. It is necessary in almost all other genera to divest the flower of its own stamina at an early stage of growth, but the pink being naturally defective in stamina this is not requisite, so that a great many plants my be impregnated in a very short time—all that is necessary is merely to put the antheræ, which contain the pollen of the single flower, in contact with the pistil of the multiplicate or nearly double flower, shedding some of this pollen on it. When the seedlings have come into bloom look carefully over them, and of the single only preserve those with good color and leaf, thowing the others away to afford more room for those selected for impregnation.

In all my experiments I have found that the best and surest methed of procuring seed that will vegetate is to use this artificial impregnation, and by no means to trust to nature, although many of the multiplicate flowers may be found possessed of stamina and antheræ.

My desire to see this beautiful flower more generally cultivated by the American florist has induced me to offer these few observations, in hopes that the ensuing season will not be suffered to pass without many of the lovers of flowers trying the experiment. ROBERT MURRAY,

*Gardener to Messrs. Winship, Brighton, Mass.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

POWER OF MACHINERY IN GREAT BRITIAN.

Mr. W. Pares, at a public meeting, lately held at Birmingham, stated in proof of the increase of the powers of production, by the improvement of machinery, that in 1792, the machinery in existence was equal to the labor of ten millions of laborers; in 1827, to 200 millions; and in 1833, to 400 millions. In the cotton trade, spindles that used to revolve 50 times in a minute, now revolve in some cases 800 times in a minute. In one mill at Manchester, there are 136,000 spindles at work, spinning one million two hundred thousand miles of cotton thread per week. Mr. Owen, of New-Lanark, with 2,500 people, daily produces as much cotton yarn as will go round the earth twice and a half. The total machinery in the kingdom is calculated now to be equal to the work of 400 millions, and might be increased to an incalculable extent under proper arrangement. —*Birmingham Journal.*

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BLOWING OUT A CANDLE—Mr. Minor: I asked a lady to furnish me with a topic for a paragraph for your Farmer. She gave me the blowing out of a candle. As simple as it is, said she, not one in a hundred knows how to extinguish a candle as it should be. Some will exhaust themselves in blowing, and then leave the unextinguished wick to fill the room with smoke; others will break the candle, or drop the grease on a clean floor or good carpet, in attempting to pull the candle out of the stick to invert it. The best way, when you have not an extinguisher, is to take a little tallow on the head of a pin, let it melt off on the top of the wick, and immediately blow out the blaze. A very slight effort is required—no smoke follws—and the wick is in a proper condition to be again lighted. L. T.

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*She Goats.*—I believe the best method of rearing children, when their mother cannot nurse them, is by allowing them to suck a domestic animal. I know a fine healthy young lady, now about seventeen years of age, who was thus reared. A goat is the best animal for this purpose, being easily domesticated, very docile, and disposed to an attachment for its fostered child: the animal lies down, and the child soon knows it well, and, when able, makes great efforts to creep away and suck. Abroad the goat is much used for this purpose; the inhabitants of some villages take in children to nurse; the goats when called, trot away to the house, and each one goes to its child who sucks with eagerness, and the children thrive amazingly.—*Gooch's Lectures.*

*Silk Machine.*—We learn that an enterprising mechanic of this town has invented a machine for reeling, spinning and twisting silk, applicable to domestic purposes, or may be worked by horse or water power. By this machine the silk is separated from the cocoon and made into threads of any size wanted, spun, doubled and twisted, placed on quills, reeled or wound into balls, by one and the same operation, ready made into twist or sewing silk, or for coloring and weaving. The space occupied by the machine is only about 5 feet from the cocoon to the completion into silk finished.—We have the strongest assurances of its success, furnishing an apparatus which will give this country an advantage over all others in the production of the raw material.—*Northampton Courier.*

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*Cure for burns and chilblains.*—A. Brunson, of Meadville, Pa. says, from fifteen years experience, he finds that an indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea softened with hot water, and laid over burns and frozen flesh as hot as it can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes; that if blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

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*Curious effect of Fogs.*—The Household Year Book, an English publication, says:—"During a fog of twenty-four hours continuance, threshes, wheat-ears, ortolans, and red-breasts, are reported to have become so fat that they are unable to fly from the sportsman."

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*Indian Tobacco.*—We have been shown some specimens of smoked Saccomic and Kinnekanic so generally used by the Indians of the Rocky Mountains in substitute for tobacco. The flavor is very delightful, superior to that of much of the tobacco that is used by those who boast of a higher grade of civilization.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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*Great Oxen.*—Col. Timo. Cowles of Farmington, Ct. sold recently in New York a yoke of oxen that weighed on the hoof 5490 lbs., at about $10 per cwt.—*Westfield Journal.*

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The academic and manual labor Institute at Dayton, Ohio, has been in operation one year, and with happy results. A considerable proportion of the students who have laboured, have earned from $36 to 55.

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*A Parent's benediction for a Child.*

The morn that ushered thee to *life*, my *child*,
Saw thee in tears, while all around thee smil'd,
May each succeeding day, through peril and strife,
Evince to all, in thee, a well spent life;
Till summoned *Hence*, to thine Eternal *sleep*,
Then may'st thou *smile*, while all around thee *weep*.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

| | PER. | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEANS, white field, | bushel. | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CATTLE, on the hoof, | 100lbs. | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Slaughtered, | " | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| CORN, yellow, | bushel. | 64 | —— |
| White, | " | 63 | —— |
| COTTON, Virginia, | pound. | 16 | 17½ |
| North Carolina, | " | —— | —— |
| Upland, | " | 17½ | 18½ |
| FEATHERS, | pound. | 35 | 37 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel. | 1 50 | —— |
| FLOUR—Best white wheat family, | barrel. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Do. do. baker's | " | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Do. do. Superfine, | " | 5 00 | —— |
| Super Howard street, | " | 4 87 | 4 94 |
| " " wagon price, | " | 4 75 | 4 81 |
| City Mills, extra, | " | 5 18 | —— |
| Do. | " | 5 00 | —— |
| Susquehanna, | " | —— | —— |
| Rye, | " | —— | —— |
| GRASS SEEDS, red Clover, | bushel. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Timothy (herds of the north) | " | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Orchard, | " | 3 00 | —— |
| Tall meadow Oat, | " | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Herds, or red top, | " | 1 25 | —— |
| HAY, in bulk, | ton. | —— | —— |
| HEMP, country, dew rotted, | pound. | 6 | 7 |
| " water rotted, | " | 7 | 8 |
| HOGS, on the hoof, | 100lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Slaughtered, | " | —— | —— |
| HOPS—first sort, | pound. | 15 | —— |
| second, | " | 13 | —— |
| refuse, | " | 11 | —— |
| LIME, | bushel. | 28 | 30 |
| MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, | " | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| OATS, | " | 30 | 33 |
| PEAS, red eye, | bushel. | —— | —— |
| Black eye, | " | 87 | 1 00 |
| Lady, | " | 100 | —— |
| PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, | ton. | 3 00 | —— |
| Ground, | barrel. | 1 37 | —— |
| PALMA CHRISTA BEAN, | bushel. | 1 50 | 1 56 |
| RAGS, | pound. | 3 | 4 |
| RYE, | bushel. | 65 | —— |
| TOBACCO, crop, common, | 100 lbs | 4 25 | 5 00 |
| " brown and red, | " | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| " fine red, | " | 7 00 | 9 00 |
| " wrappery, suitable for segars, | " | 6 00 | 12 00 |
| " yellow and red, | " | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| " yellow, | " | 9 00 | 12 00 |
| " fine yellow, | " | 12 00 | 16 00 |
| Seconds, as in quality, | " | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| " ground leaf, | " | 5 00 | 9 00 |
| Virginia, | " | 5 00 | 10 00 |
| Rappahannock, | " | —— | —— |
| Kentucky, | " | 6 00 | 9 00 |
| WHEAT, white, | bushel. | 1 05 | 1 15 |
| Red, | " | 1 02 | 1 05 |
| WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. | gallon. | 31 | 32 |
| " in hhds. | " | 30 | 31 |
| " wagon price, | " | 27½ | —— |
| WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, | 100 lbs | 2 00 | —— |
| To Wheeling, | " | 2 25 | —— |
| | | *washed.* | *unwash* |
| WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, | pound. | 52 *to* 62 | 26 *to* 28 |
| Full Merino, | " | 46 52 | 24 26 |
| Three fourths Merino, | " | 39 46 | 23 24 |
| One half do. | " | 35 39 | 23 24 |
| Common & one fourth Meri. | " | 32 34 | 22 24 |
| Pulled, | " | 33 35 | 23 26 |

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

| | PER. | FROM. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, | barrel. | $3 00 | $5 00 |
| BACON, hams, new, | pound. | 11 | —— |
| Shoulders, | " | 8 | 9 |
| Middlings, | " | —— | —— |
| BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. | " | 25 | 37 |
| Roll, | " | 15 | 25 |
| CIDER, | barrel. | —— | —— |
| CALVES, three to six weeks old | each. | 3 00 | 6 00 |
| COWS, new milch, | " | 17 00 | 30 00 |
| Dry, | " | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| CORN MEAL, for family use, | 100lbs. | 1 50 | —— |
| CHOP RYE, | " | 1 50 | —— |
| EGGS, | dozen. | 19 | 20 |
| FISH, Shad, salted, | barrel. | 5 75 | 6 00 |
| Herrings, salted, No. 1, | " | 4 75 | —— |
| Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3, | " | 5 12 | 7 00 |
| Cod, salted, | cwt. | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| LAMBS, alive, | each. | 1 25 | 2 00 |
| Slaughtered, | quart'r | 31 | 50 |
| LARD, | pound. | 8 | 9 |
| ONIONS, | bushel. | 62 | 75 |
| POULTRY, Fowls, | dozen. | 1 50 | 2 25 |
| Ducks, | " | —— | 2 50 |
| POTATOES, Irish, | bushel. | 40 | 62 |
| Sweet, | " | —— | —— |
| TURNIPS, | " | 37 | 50 |
| VEAL, fore quarters, | pound. | 3½ | 4 |
| Hind do. | " | 6½ | —— |

## ADVERTISEMENTS